SEERMAN ANSWERS KENNA.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED EFFORT UP-SET IN REBUTTAL.

The Senate Discusses Postal Affairs-Riddleberger's Grievance-Cheap Novels Will be Third-Class Matter-The Lowry-White Case in the House,

Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred in the Senate yesterday was one, numerously signed, from Pennsylvania asking such change of laws as to bar all pauper immigration; to prevent the landing of immigrants under contract; to debar from citizenship all foreigners who owe allegiance to other powers or governments, and to require twenty-one years residence before any immigrant can hold any public office of trust or emolument.

Also, one from over 200 persons inter-ested in transportation on the Arthur Kill, objecting to the structure which is being built scross that stream. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Platt gave notice that he would next Monday submit some remarks on the President's research.

committee on commerce.

Mr. Platt gave notice that he would next Monday submit some remarks on the President's message.

Mr. Dolph gave notice that he would next Tueseay call up the bill for payment of the unpaid balance of the Oregon and Washington Indian war claims of 1835 '350 and address the Senste on the subject.

Mr. Plumb offered two resolutions calling for information—one as to the "charges made by registers and receivers of land offices for reducing testimony to writing—and the other as to why proper care and protection are not given to the Military Cemetery at Mound City. Ksn. They were laid over.

The resolution offered by Mr. Plumb come days since, as to the inefficiency of postal service in the west and south, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Plumb said that it had not been his purpose, in offering the resolution, to introduce snything of a partisan character; but simply to have the bad condition of the mail service rectified. He might have multiplied the testimony which he had presented as to the inefficiency of the mil service in the western country. It was not necessary to rely for it on the newspapers. The mails of senators and representatives were burdened with conplaints of a like character. He did not care anything about the changes of post-masters made by the administration. The Postmaster General had a perfect right to make them. The first consideration as to the mail service was speed and safety. Economy came in afterward. He would not berate anybody for exhibiting proper economy. He had done as much for economy in the public service as the average member of this body, and would be the last to complain of any undue care manifested in the expenditure of public founds.

Bu, in this case there seemed to be an undue desire to make both ends meet. Something had been said in the discussion about the reduction of postage; and it had been said that there was no more reason why the Postoflice Department should be self-sustaining than that the War Department should be. If that were so, why not hav

favor of reduction without regard to the revenue.

At the close of Mr. Plumb's remarks Mr. Riddleberger complained that the time had been purposely consumed until the close of the morning business so as to keep him from getting up the resolution to consider the British treaty in open session, and be declared that he had overheard the Sension from Kansas say in a low tone that he would fill up the half hour till 2 o'clock.

In that connection Mr. Riddleberger made use of the expression, "damned fool" as something which he had also overheard. He displayed a copy of the New York Tribune of the 21st July, 1880, which (he said) contained the treaty with Great Britain, and ridiculed the idea of its being secret. He remarked also that some senators whose private secretaries were connected with the press always managed toget their speeches (made in secret session) published very much in the order in which they were delivered.

At 2 o'clock the Bhair educational bill came up as unfinished business, but, with the consent of Mr. Blair, it was informally laid aside.

Mr. Our saked and obtained unanimous

Mr. Quay asked and obtained unanimous Mr. Quay asked and obtained unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill reported from the committee on pensions to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States.

The bill was read and passed without discussion and without division.

(It provides that from and after its passes all presents who are at who may heave the states.)

(It provides that from and after its passage all persons who are or who may become totally helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the military or naval service of the United States shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$72 per month. Allo that the increase allowed by this act to those persons who may hereafter become totally helpless shall be made to commence in strict conformity with section \$184 Person Statutes.)

The presiding officer amounced that he had appointed, as the select committee to which had been referred the President's message on the Pacific railroads, Messrs. Frye. Dawes, Hiscock, Morgan, Davis, Butler, and Hearst.

Mr. Kenna then proceeded to address the Senate on the subject of the President's message on the surplus revenue and tariff matters, and of Mr. Sherman's speech in reply thereto.

matters, and of Mr. Sherman's speech in roply thereto.

The speech was quite a lengthy one, and after criticiaing Senator Sherman's speech and endeavoring to prove that the Ohlo statesman had changed his position on important political questions he went on to assert that the tariff line was the one which divided the two great parties. A good deal of stump oratory was indulged in, during the issuance of which the laboring classes were called upon to indorse and support the brave struggle for their rights which was being waged by the Democracy against the protective tariff.

Mr. Sherman congratulated his friend from West Virginia at having proclaimed

Mr. Sherman congratulated his friend from West Virginia at having proclaimed the fact that the ranke of the Democratic the fact that the ranks of the Democratic party were closed, and that a distinct issue was to be presented to the people. That party had been in possession of power in the House of Representatives for more than ten years and not a single affirmative proposition or measure as to the tariff question had been presented to the judgment of the American people.

quertion had been presented to the judgment of the American people.

If the Democratic party had, as Mr. Renna declared, closed up its ranks, and if there was to be a fair and manly contest between the two parties on this great public question, he would be delighted, but he did not believe that the issue would be presented. Let the Democratic ranks, he said, be closed. Let its properition to reduce taxation be presented, at the Republican party would be found with its old ranks unbroken ready to accept the issue and let it go to the people. But for the Senator from West Virginia to assail him for having expressed views ten or twenty years ago, which appeared to day, was "rather a small

expressed views ten or twenty years ago, which appeared to be different from those he expressed to-day, was "rather a small hole to creep out of." It was true that since the tariff discussions of thirty years sgo be (Sherman) might have changed his mind, but if he had not done so, under the changed conditions and circumstances, he would not be worthy of a seat in the Senate. [Applause in the galleries.]

It was on a bill to repeal the internal revenue taxes (in 1867) that he had made the remark that the taxes most willingly paid were those on spirits, beer, and to-tacco. So they were then. So they were to day. But within the last few years complaint had come, mainly from the southern states, against the tax on to bacco, it came from the farmers. He heeded it; he obeyed it; he regarded it. And in doing so he only did what the senators from Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee. North Carolina, and Kentucky ought to do. As to the grants of public lands for railroad purposes he reminded the senator from West Virginia (who complained of them) that that system had its birth in the Democratic party—in the case of the grant made to the state of Illhoois; and he declared that among the foremost advocates of the Northern Facilic grant and of the second Uzion Pacific law were such Democrate as

Mr. Herdricks and Mr. Reverdy Johnson. And those grants (he said) were made by the consent of the people of the United States and in pursuance of resolutions of the Democratic and Republican national conventions of 1890. They were made without regard to parties, or to north or south; for the south had also, at that time a project for a Southern Pacific railroad. The Republican party said that it would not strike down any protected industry of the country; that, when manufactures had sprung up by the aid of protection, it would not strike them down, derange their conduct, derange their plans, lower the prices of their labor. The Republican party would join with the Democratic party in reducing such taxation as bore heavily on the people, but it would preserve the system of protection by tariff duties just so long as it was necessary to give to Americans a fair chain, e in the trade and commerce of the country, so as not to invite foreigners to compete with home industry.

The law referred to by the Senator from West Virginia (in regard to immigration under contract) was passed in the midst of the war, when 2,000,000 northern men were down south. It was a law inviting foreigners to help to make good the absence of brave Union soldiers. He would have voted then for any kind of law to defeat the Democratic party of that day. But he was sure that he had voted for its repeal whenever that matter was presented.

that he had voted for its repeal whenever that matter was presented.

He congratulated Congress that the country was now to have a fair, square, manly issue presented on the industrial question—a question which affected the life, property, and interests of every citizen—a question between protected labor in this country and the pauper labor of Europe—a question between diversified industries and that of a single (agricultural) interest with a few blackemiths and carpenters' shops scattered throughout the country.

one same a superpenter's anopa scattered throughout the country.

Applause both on the floor and in the galleries followed the close of Mr. Sherman's remarks, and when it had ceased Mr. Reagan arose, and made a brief, faltering attempt to defend the Democratic party's negative legislative career during the past ten years.

negative legislative career during the paster years.

Mr. Stewart spoke briefly in support of the Blair education bill.

Senator Call obtained the floor for a speech on the same measure, but gave way to n motion to go into executive session.

Pending the question the chair (Mr. Ingalls) announced, with respect to the formation of the select committee for the consideration of the message of the President on the reports of the Pacific rallway commission, that the mover of the resolution, the ser ator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), would have been entitled to the chairmanwould have been entitled to the chairman ship, but the chair was informed by that senator that under no circumstances could be accept a place upon that committee. On motion of Mr. Paddock (at 4:10) the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 4:20 adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the ommittee on postoffices and postroads called up for consideration the bill amending the statutes so as to provide that no publications that are but books or reprint of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, bound or unbound, or in series, or whether sold by subscription or other-wise, shall be admitted to the mails as serond class matter. The object of the bill, explained Mr. Blount, was to prevent an evasion of the law which designates what shall constitute second and third class shall constitute second and third class mail matter. Under the law, books must pass through the mails as third class matter. But an abuse had sprung up and the law had been evaded by publishers issuing books at stated intervals and passing them through the mails as second class matter on the ground that they were periodicals. While the Bible and educational books had to pay Scentes pound, the yellow-covered novel could go through the mails at 1 cent a pound. a pound.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, opposed the

a pound.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, opposed the measure, and then stated his recoilection to be that prior to 1879 legislation was had allowing this cheap class of literature to go through the mails at 2 cents a pound on the ground that the dissemination of sound and desirable literature should be encouraged. As a result of this policy the best class of literature could be obtained for 10 cents; and there could be now found in the home of the workinguan books which even people in moderate offermed the policy was inaugurated. The pastage of the bill would be worth a good many hundreds of thousands of dollars-stee the policy was inaugurated. The pastage of the bill would be worth a good many hundreds of thousands of dollars-stee the express companies, and he thought the measure liable to just of Ricism.

Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania, was in favor of good books being as cheap as possible, and was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Farquhar, of New York, thought that the trashy novel, the dirty repriets, and the dirtier medical treatises should not be allowed to pass through the mails for one cent a pound, while the Bible—God's word—was charged eight cents.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, stated that the only class of mail matter which the government carried at a loss was the second class matter, and he did not think that there should be carried in that class matter which was never contemplated at the time Congress reduced the rate from two cents to

which was never contemplated at the time

there should be carried in that class matter which was never contemplated at the time Congress reduced the rate from two cents to one cent a pound.

Mr. Cannon moved to recommittee on post-offices and postroads to report back a provision for the transmission through the mails of all books, bound or unbound, up to the limit of weight allowed by law, at the rate of 1 cent a pound.

Lost—yeas 145, nays 140. The bill was passed—yeas 145, nays 140. The bill was passed—yeas 145, nays 116.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chairman of the committee on elections, called up the contested election case of Lowly against White from the twelfth district of Indians.

An arrangement was made that the discussion should continue for eight hours, but the Republicans declined to accede to the proposition that, at the end of that time, the previous question should be considered as ordered upon the resolution reported by the majority and minority of the committee.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, took the floor with an argument in advocacy of the majority resolution, declaring the scat vacant.

Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, spoke strongly in

Mr. Cooper, of Ohlo, spoke strongly in favor of the claim of the sitting member, who had, he asserted, perfectly and thoroughly asserted the truth of his assertion that he had been naturalized twenty years previous to the election of 1886. The records of the court of Ailen county were utterly unreliable, while the oral testimony to show that the sitting member did take out naturalization papers was incontestable and conclusive. The honor of American citizenship could not be taken from a man by the negligence of a clerk who failed to perform a merely ministerial duty.

The matter then went over until to day. Mr. Crain, of Texas, from the committee on presidential elections, &c., reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that Congress shall hold fits abnual meetings on the first Monday in January. House calendar.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, presented numerous memorials from the New York Produce Exchatge, the Baltimore Board of Trade, and various other business associations, recommending to Congress that an international marine conference be invited by the United States to formulate measures for lessening the dangers of navigation. Referred.

He also introduced a bill on the same Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, spoke strongly in

for rescand the assigned of marginals. Aclie also introduced a bill on the same
subject, authorizing the President to invite
the governments of overy maritime nation
to send delegates to a conference to be held
in Washington on the 1st of October, 1888,
and appoint live delegates to represent the
united States thereat. It shall be the object of the conference to revise the rule of
road at sea, and the international code of
fing and night signals, adopt a uniform systen of marine signals, to be submitted for
ratification to the governments of maritime
nations. Referred.

The House then, at 4:45, adjourned.

Pro dogs as pets have had their day among the extremely rashlonable, but colds never go out of fashon, so that it is always becessary to know that br. Bull's fough syrop is a sure cure for all coughs and colds.

Cheap Offer to the Democrats. San Francisco is laboring bard to capture the emogratic National Convention, and a delegation composed of Messrs. George R. Tingle, E. R. Curtin, Thomas L. Thompson, Sonator Hearst, Marion Biggs, and Surveyor General Hammend is here for that purpose. It is understood that the Californian will offer free transportation to all the delegates to the convention, and will also liquidate their expenses while there. They have arranged to sell excursion thekers to San Francisco and return for \$15, which will give those who are not delegates and yet desire to see the circus a chance to attend. ation composed of Messrs. George R. Tingle

THE FIRST BLOW FOR FREEDOM | MORE ANIMATION IN STOCKS. The Encounter Between Grow and Keltt in the Bouse of Ropresenta-

Siver. ides of March had not yet passed. The first session of the thirty-fifth Congress was forst session of the thirty-fifth Congress was dragging its length through the days and nights of February. The border rufflans of Kansss, by a system of outrageous frauds, had secured an apparent majority for the Lecompton constitution. President Bachanan had recommended Congress to admit Kansas as a slave state. The Senate, being Democratic, passed the act of admission with a promptness that savored of hurry. The question came up in the House, where the Republicans and anti-Lecompton Democrats had a slender majority. Through the fillbustering tactics of the southern Democrats the hours of the session had crept past midnight. Galusia A. Grow, a slender and handsome young Pennsylvanian only 34 years old, was the recognized leader of the Republicans. He had been a candidate for Speaker against the then presiding officer, Orr. He was active and aggressive in leading his forces against a consummation of the Lecompton infamy. The crossed over to the Democratic side of the Journal of the Democratic side of the Journal of the Senate of the Se

Lawrence Keitt, of South Carolina, who

Sat near by, cried out in threatening voice.

"What did you object for? Go over to your side of the House." Grow glanced at him and repiled, "This is a free hall, and I will say what I wish and remate where I please." Quitman continued to appeal to the chair, and Grow was watching him intentity, when suddenly he observed Keltt hurrying rapidly up the aisle toward him, followed by Reuben Davis, a a brother of the now exconfederate president. As he approached the young Pennsylvanian he cried out angrily. "What did you mean by what you said?" "I mean," said Grow, 'irm'ly, "just what I said. This is a free hall, and I will remain where I please." "You are a d—black Republican puppy," cried Keitt, contemptuously. "No matter what I am, said Grow, 'mo 'ingred driver' can crack his whip over me." At this Keitt clutched viclously at Grow's throat, and immediately the young Republican leader knocked Keitt's arm down with his left hand, and, dealing him a well aimed blow under the ear with his right, sent the South Carolinian reeling down the sile. He fell against the reporters' desk, and picking himself up he hurried out of the hall at the rear of the Speaker's chair just as the sargeant-at-arms rushed in with his mace.

Great excitement prevailed. The brutal asseult made upon Summer by Brooks in the Senate chamber was fresh in the memory of the Republicans. They saw their young leader in the House assailed, and, feeling that a repetition of the Summer outrage was to be enacted, they hurried pelimeli down the alses to the scene of the disturbance. Each one deemed it a personal privilege to strike out right and left whenever a Democrat was found in a belligerent attitude. A general meliee followed, John F. Potter, of Wisconsin; Ellhu Washburn, and his brother, Cadwallader, were the first Republicans to reach Grow, who was surrounded by southern Democrats. Barksdale, of Mississippl, who sat near Grow, caught him around the walst when he punished Keltt. As Potter came up he hit Reuben Davis a sharp rap with his right and po

In this present age of logenious devices one is not surprised that there should be

novelties even in the method of taking one's life. The curious thing about this latest device is that many persons it at all auxious to delatest device is that stroy themselves are making use of this very means, either from ignorance or carelessness.

trom ignorance or carriers.

We refer to the desvice known active know

going the same road that the gifted Henry Ward Beecher went, Ward Beecher went.

Luckily nature has provided a remedy,
Lurking, hidden and unsuspected, in the
kernel of the common oats are three medical agents that act both alone and together
upon the weary and diseased brain and
nerves to build them up, restore them, and
place them in a condition to resist disease.

They are "Arenessa," for the brain and
nerves, "Soluble Outs Phosphoids," the best
nerve food known, and "Phosphoids," the laxative ingredient of catmeal. They form a
most powerful trio when extracted by
means of advanced chemistry and presented
in the form of Dr. Buckimni's Scotch Outs
Essence.

in the form of Dr. Buckishd's Scotch Oats
Essence.
Dr. Buckland cured himself of paralysis
and chronic neuralgia with it. His preparation or Essence of Scotch Oats has cured
thousands of others.
If you are Sleepless, Neuralgic, Paralysid,
Broken Down, Brain Weary, Nervous, or
Exhausted, send for his treatise on Brain
and Nerves, or buy a bottle of Essence of
scotch Oats from your nearest druggist.

A Good Substitute, The public has found that the much adver-The public has found that the mines advertised merits of butterine are fully sustained in quality of the goods. It has been, for several months, upon the market, through various fluctuations in the trade, and Mr. W. C. Seribner, the agent for the District of Columbia, has at no time permitted the grade of his specialty to deteriorate in the slightest particular. And, while this is very much to hive ritt, person ally it is quite as much to the value of lar. And, while this is very much to hive r lit, persot ally, it is quite as much to the value of the reputation of butterine, and the public has found out that as a substitute for the charper, or ordinary, grades or butter, this arthe is snot only worth all that is asked for it, but considerably more. Mr. Sorthern, in his stalls in the center, Eastern, and Northern Liberty markets, carries a full stock of butterine, and his castoners will always find it just as it is represented.

Fornishing Machine Tools. Furnishing Machine Tools.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department jesterday for immishing machine tools for the ordnance gun shops at the mavy yard in this city. The Forsaith Machine Company, of Manchester, N. H., Albert Flagler, of New York city. Fitchburg Mashine Works, of Fitchburg, Mass.; I. H. Johnson, Jr. & Co., of Philadelphia, Miles Tool Works, of Hamilton, Ohio: Fond Machine Tool Company, of Palinchid, N. J.; Bement, Miles & Co., of Philadelphia, and Detrich & Harvey, of Baltimore, were the budders. The lowest bids were as follows; Lathe for 6-inch breech loading rides, \$19,650, Albert Flagler; five lathes for Ginch breech loading ride hoops, \$15,342, Detrice & Harvey, ten lathes for same, \$20,084, by same tirm slotter for 12-inch presen loading ride trunnion band, \$50,017, Forsaith Machine Company.

A Recently Formed Bear Pool Makes Systematic Attacks.

New York, Feb. 2.-The stock market

showed a little more animation to-day, though the increased business was done at the ex-pense of values, a recently-formed bear posthe increased business was done at the expense of values, a recently-formed bear postegiming operations with a neary attack on the list to-day. The general list, however, displayed the usual listlessness and apathy. The reports of troubles among the western rallroads are very numerous, and late in the day were emphasized by a vigorous attack upon the grangers and Lake Shore, which depressed their quotations about 1½ per cent., and the movement extended to the trunk line shares, though the impression upon them, with the exception above mentioned, was inconsiderable. The pool is said to consist of several of the most influential traders, and the appearance of supporting orders toward the close of the stuck was withdrawn.

The merket was duller than yesterday at the opening, though prices were firm and fractional advances were established in the early dealings, but the improvement was soon checked, and, the market becoming very dull, prices sagged off slowly and the list was ourtied below first prices before noon. After that time there was more animation and increased weakness, though there was very little progress made in the downward direction until near 2 p. m., when the attack became most severe. The decline was checked in the last hour, and under good support the list recovered small fractions from the lowest figures, limity closing duit and steady at close to the lowest sprices of the day.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 20% last ions at 25% to 48% for down, Posted rates 44% to 48% to 48% for demand. Posted rates 44% to 48% to 48% for demand. Posted rates 44% to 48% for dem

exist to 4801, for demand. Posted rates 15 to 4861, to 4801, for demand. Posted rates 15 to 4861. Government bonds have been dull and rather boavy. State bonds have been dull and rather boavy. State bonds have been dull and stendy.

Treasury balances—Coin, \$102,644,608; currency, \$10,928,698.

The following were the closing bid 4004a-tions to-day:

48, coup 10514, 414, 1675; Pac. 68 of 98,120; Dist. tol. 8,688, 1167; Ga. 78, cold 1051, La. Cons. 97; Mo. 68 of 98, 1902; N. G. Con. 68, 1181; do. 48, 96; Tennessee new; Gs. 1191; do. 48, 96; Tennessee new; Gs. 1191; do. 48, 96; Tennessee new; Gs. 1191; do. 58, 1174; Denver and Rio Grande frets, 72, M. K., and T., gen. 68, 70; do. 68, 41; do. 68, 41; do. 68, 70; do. 69, 41; do. 69, 41; do. 69, 70; do. 69, 61; Northern Pac. Briss, 116; do. dosenture, 1081; St. L and San Frau. 1144; dt. 78, 78; do. 69, 61; Northern Pac. Briss, 116; do. dosenture, 1081; St. L and San Frau. 1144; dt. 78, 78; do. 69, 61; do. 60; do. 60;

Following is the range of prices in the Chicago market, furnished by B. R. Plain & Co., St. Gloud Building, corner, Ninth and F streets: Oping, High, Low, 100g 26 70% 100g 76 76% 500g 50% 51%

Washington Stock Exchange.
The following list of the most active stocks dealt in on the Washington Stock Exchange is furnished by Mesers, Bell & Co., Bankers, No. 1437 Pennsylvania scyme. oy alesers, hell & Co., Bankers, Yanila avenue; 1887. District Columbia Bonds. 68, 1891 Per Impt., gold. 72, 191. Per. Impt., currency 72, 1887. Market Stock, currency 6, 192. 50, year funding, gold. 58, 199, 189 year funding, gold. 78, 199, Market Stock, currency 6, 1967, 30, year funding, gold. 78, 1995. Market Stock, currency 6, 1967, 30, year funding, gold. 78, 1968. Funding, currency 1, 1968. Tunding currency 1, 1968. Tunding currency iss, 1924. Funding currency ...
crone Greenback **s...
Miscellaneous Bonds:
schington and Given R. M. Co...
cone Hall bonds.

Columbia 160 103

Entroad Stocks: 160 103

Washington and Georgetown 50 223
Metropolitati 50 1044 72 183 183 193 1176 150 60 Potennac.
Eligin Socks:
Gas and Electric Light Stocks:
Weshington Gas.
Georgeowi Gas.
Georgeowi Gas.
1 cht.
100.70 274 50 76

Baltimore Produce Market-Feb. 2. COTTON quiet and steady; middling, 10%c, FLOUR steady and firm, with fair influiry, WHEAT—Southern firm and quiet; red, waster anner, vic@\$1.00; western firmer and quiet. No. 2, winter red, spot. 850:385; c; February, 880 bid; March, 897:3850; c; May, 127; c bid.

ary, see bid; March, 80°,280°,c; May, 72°,c; Old, Corn.—Southern firm and higher for white, white, 568 side yellow, 6080 ic; western firmer and dult; mixed, spot, 58°,c; bid; February, 60°,686°,c; March, 88°,680°c; May, 6096 ic. OAD; easy and dult; southern and Pennsylvinia, 58842c; western white, 42°,440° wer in mixed, 30°8410.

I is firm and quiet; 68°,70°c.
Hay lower and quiet; prima to choice western \$13,00°,610°0.

PROVISIONS steady and quiet.
COFFEE dull and nominal—Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 161°,817°c.

SUCAR—Copper refined firm, 169,16°c.
WHISK Yorm, \$1,18°,1,20°.



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DIED. SPALDING.-In this city, Feb. 3, at 1:2) a p., WILLIAM E. SPALDING, in the Can year of

Notice of funeral hereafter. PORD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1888, at 1 20 c. m., Col. Ett. Ext C. Fond, at his late residence, 563 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park, in the 46th year of his age, after a brist illness.
Funeral services from his late residence on Friday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited to attend. UNDERTABERS.

W. R. SPEARE, Undertaker, 940 F Street Northwest. AN Everything strictly first-class and on the

most reasonable terms. [Camp Chairs to hire for all occasions.] TELEPHONE CALL-840.

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Mr. D. R. Adams. Union. South Carollin, writes: I wise afflicts with a norther case of the control of the contr

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MT. VERNON.

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At 10 o'clock s. m.; returning reaches Washington about 5:50 p. m.

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ers.

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President State National Bank,
A. BALDWIN,
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THE CRAWFORD COTTON SEED CLEANER

Does just what we have described, and does it at an expense of only \$1. That is, it will save \$4 worth of cotton which is now thrown away, and will double the value of a ton of Cotton Seed at an expense of One Dollar. These are facts which we are proving every day by the use of the machines in practical operation on plantations in the south. The following named gentlemen have seen the ma-

chine in practical operation, and to any of whom we can refer General C. M. SHELLEY, Fourth Auditor, Treasury, General W. S. ROSECRANS, Register, Treasury General B. W. GREEN, Treasury Department.

Colonel L. N. R. DAWSON, Educational Bureau. Major S. A. JONAS, Interfor Department.

Hon. A. C. DAVIDSON, of Alabama. Hon. P. T. GLASS, of Tennessee. General M. C. MEIGS, Supervising Architect, Pension Building.

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This valuable machine is the property of the

W. H. LAMAR, Eso. Some of these gentlemen are stockholders in the company which owns the machine, but many of them have no interest in it whatever except their general interest in the agricultural development of the southern states.

AMERICAN COTTON SE ED COMPANY.

And is fully protected by patents produced with a full appreciation of the value of the invention and importance of the industry to be developed by its use. The machine has been thoroughly tested on a practical scale and has been carefully examined by expert mechanics, and is in every way an assured and undoubted

The policy of the company is to sell the machines at a price that will pay the expense of manufacture and expenses necessary in its introduction, and in addition to this price it demands a royalty of One Dollar on each ton of seed cleaned by the machine. The planter gladly pays the price of the machine and the royalty, as by its use he saves \$4 worth of cotton from each ton of seed and increases the value of his cotton seed 160 per cent.

While it is profitable to the planter to use the machine, it is also profitable to the company to have him use it. The capacity of the machine is fully 5 tons per day, and each machine will, therefore, earn in royalties at least \$500 every season. The company have machines now in operation that are earning this

The machines referred to are in operation on the plantations of the Calhoun Land Company in Arkansas and to whom we would refer.

Two hurdred machines in use will earn one hundred thousand dollars every capital steck. The company expect to have fully 500 machines in operation for the crop of 1888, and will increase the number as fast as possible, as each machine sold increases the income of the company \$500 per year. The number of machines which the company have orders for and have in operation exceeds 50

THE AMERICAN COTTON SEED COMPANY.

the owner of this machine, was organized under the laws of New Jersey and under the direct supervision of Mr. Robert L. Harrison, of New York, attorneyat-law, who is a director of the company as well as its counselor. As there may be some who do not know of the character and professional standing of Mr. Harrison, any of the following-named gentlemen in Washington can be re-

> HOE. RANDOLPH TUCKER, Hon. JOHN W. DANIEL, LINDEN KENT, Esq., HENRY WISE GARNETT, Esq., JOHN SELDEN, Esq., Hon. BOURKE COCHRAN, Hon, ISIDOR HAYNOR,

The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The stock is full paid and non-assessable. For the purpose of securing capital for manufacturing purposes the company is offering a limited number of its shares of stock at \$50 per share, the par value being \$100. Parties subscribing for this stock can do so with the full assurance that the atlairs of the company are in good, hards and will be well and economically conducted, and that they are securing a stock from which all sloubt has been climinated and one that will give good returns for the investment, and will increase in value each year. The management commands the confidence of the people in New York who know them, as evidenced by numbering among its stockholders and others who are interceded such men as Mr. E. L. Edwards, president of the Bank of the State of New York; Mr. F. W. Donton, eashier of the Corbin Banking Co.; Mr. A. W. Peters, chairman of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, who is also a stock will be increased as soon as the company shall have secured capital sufficient to build the first 200 machines, and we have every reason to believe this tolkt will be reached in a very few days.

The readers of this advertisement must bear in mind that the statements made herein are correct, and we stand ready to prove them. Parties wishing further

MR. R. H. WILES,

At the Office of W. H. Lamar, Esq.,

Sun Building, F St., Washington, D. C.